NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

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☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Farmer's Repository.

(*From the New York Farmer.*)

ROTATION OF CROPS.

That crops deteriorate when continued in the same field successive years, is a fact well known to the observing farmer; and yet it is never sufficiently regarded in practice.—The Hollanders do not permit flax to grow in the same field oftener than once in 10 or 12 years, upon the principle that it requires this time to restore to the soil the specific food required for the flax, and which had been exhausted by the preceding crop. Good husbandry requires that not only two crops of the same species, but of similar character, say wheat, rye, oats and barley, should not succeed each other, as these in a measure exhaust the soil of like properties. Judge Peters laid it down as a fundamental rule, that two crops of grain should never be grown in succession in the same field. Our farm crops, as regards rotation, may be divided into three classes, viz. grains, grasses and roots, and these again subdivided; and I would let no two of any one class follow. If manure is applied in an unfermented state to the roots and Indian corn, which are all hoed crops, weeds will be destroyed, the manure incorporated with the soil, and its advantages to the hoed crops be a clear saving.

But the object of penning this article is to impress upon *gardeners* the necessity of alternating, to ensure good crops. It often happens that particular portions of the garden are assigned to the same vegetable for successive years; and as this portion of ground generally receives an annual dressing of manure, the importance of alternating is not so apparent. Without due reflection, I adopted this too common practice, and had my onion quarter, beet quarter, melon quarter, &c. which have been planted with those vegetables almost exclusively for eight or ten years.—Notwithstanding I manured highly, I was astonished that my crops every year grew worse, till from this very inferior quality, I was led to reflect upon the cause, and the consequence was, that I became convinced, that the principle of alternation, which I knew was beneficial in farm operations, should be applied also to the garden: I planted my onions, beets carrots, &c. on new ground, although the former, I had understood, should always be continued on the same plat. The result of the change is, that these vegetables have nearly quadrupled in product.

Grisenthwaete maintains that the same crop may be taken successively from one field; provided we know the specific food which such crop requires, and supply it in sufficient quantity annually. He says the specific food of wheat is sulphate of lime and animal matters that afford nitrogen; that of barley, common nitre (saltpetre,) that of sanfoin, clover, &c. gypsem, &c. But until we become so learned in chemistry as to know the specific food which each requires, it will be discreet to pursue the course which nature suggests, that of alternation. B.

From the American Farmer.

MANUAL LABOR, OR FARM SCHOOL.

The Baptist Convention of North Carolina, have purchased the plantation of General Calvin Jones in Wake Forest, sixteen miles from Raleigh, N. C. for the purpose of founding there a Fellenberg school, which is expected to go into operation on the first of February next.

The above institution is in want of a scientific and practical farmer, to take charge of their farm, and to direct the labours of the pupils of the institution. It is desirable that he should have a small family and act as the steward of the establishment; and also that he should be a man of affable and conciliating manners: and, by uniting scientific with practical agriculture, be able to render that branch of labour instructive, useful and interesting to the student. The Principal of the Institution will be a Baptist minister, and it is desirable that the farmer shall be pious, and of the same denomination. The board of trustees will furnish the family of the farmer with every thing except clothing; and they wish to procure an individual as low as he can afford to take charge of the department for the first year; after that time, if their resources and prospects are sufficiently encouraging, his salary will be raised. An election will take place on the 15th of December next, and any further information may be obtained by addressing a letter to James G. Hall, Esq. Raleigh, N. C.

We have thought that we should render a service to the cause of agricultural improvement, by endeavoring to forward the views of this Institution in this way. The object of the Wake Forest Institution appears to be to educate young ministers and all others who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages.—It is founded on the manual labor system. No pupils are to be received under twelve years of age, and all are required to labour three hours each day under the direction of a practical and scientific farmer. The number of the pupils is limited for the first year to fifty.

The farm is pleasant and healthy, containing six hundred and seventeen acres; about four hundred of which is under cultivation. It is intended that no slaves shall be about the premises, so that every thing may be managed with economy and good order, by the farmer and pupils themselves. One of the grand objects of the Institution is to overcome southern habits and prejudices against manual labor, and to promote habits of industry and economy.

Feeding Calves &c.—Mr. Young says, "I have for some time entertained an idea that skimmed milk might be prepared with proper ingredients, effectually to answer the purpose of feeding calves when the practice is to give new milk from the cow, and at about a third of the expense. The articles are treacle, [molasses] and the common linseed oil cake, ground very fine, almost to an impalpable powder, and the quantities so small, that, to make thirty-two gallons, would cost no more, exclusive of the milk, than about sixpence. It mixes very readily and almost intimately with the milk, making it more rich and mucilaginous, without giving it any disagreeable taste. Take one gallon of skimmed milk, and in about a pint of it add half an ounce of common treacle, stirring it till well mixed; then take one ounce of linseed oil cake, finely pulverised, and with the hand let it fall gradually in very small quantities into the milk, stirring it in the mean time with a spoon or ladle, until it be thoroughly incorporated; then let the mixture be put into the other part of the milk, and the whole made nearly as warm as new milk from the cow. After a time the quantity of oil cake may be increased."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

To you, my young freinds, I would address myself, in the language of deep and earnest interest. You are now at that delighful period of life, which is like spring among the seasons, redolent of beauty and freshness, and giving fair promise of the rich fruits of maturer years. Take heed the young blossoms be not blighted. Call to mind the countless advantages which have been bestowed on you—reflect upon the anxious solicitude of the fathers who wait to see you the object of their pride, as well as the sources of their happiness—remember the cares, the exertions, the almost heart-breaking anxiety of the mothers who have guided your infant feet to the threshold of the temple of knowledge, and then press forward "in the race set before you." You are entering upon a noble career. The pure, and elevated, and holy duties which are peculiarly a woman's, will soon claim your undivided attention. Let me pray you, therefore, so to discipline your hearts, so to cultivate your minds, so to purify your spirits, now during the unbroken leisure of youth, that the hour of trial may find you "with your lamps trimmed and burning." You have begun well—go on then in the same course, and remember that "of those to whom much is given, much will be required;" and that genius and knowledge, while they lay claim to the highest honors which men can bestow, also bear with the highest responsibilities both to God and man. Science is now opening to you her richest stores of honor and usefulnes; and the prayers of parents and friends are following you, when you are utterly unconscious of them. Pause then—in the cool freshness of the morning of life, before you wax faint in the noonday heats—pause and form for yourselves the noble resolutions which should direct your future life. Look back through the shadowy vista of past years, and behold what are the foundations of the most lasting honors of men. Look forward, with the eye of faith, to the glories of the promised land; and while you weigh well the different results of moral conduct, take heed that you "keep your hearts with all diligence, for out of them are the issues of life." Form your taste on the classics, and your principles on the book of all truth. Let the dawn of your being be hallowed by that pure devotion, which is ever an offering of a "sweet smelling savor" to the bounteous giver of all good. Let the first fruits of your intellect be laid before the alter of *Him* who breathed into your nostrils the breath of life, and with that breath your immortal spirit: and while your life furnishes the most striking illustration of the benefits of education, let it be your care so to persevere unto the end that it may be said of each, in her own peculiar sphere, "Many daughters have done virtuously but thou excellest them all"

Mrs. Embury.

Dress.—There is not an hour in the day in which a man so much likes to see his wife dressed with neatness as when she leaves her bedroom, and sits down to breakfast. At any other moment, *vanity* stimulates her efforts at the toilette, for she expects to be seen; but at this retired and early hour, it is for the very sake of cleanliness, for the very sake of pleasing her husband, that she thus appears neat and nice. Some one says, "a woman should never appear untidily or badly dressed in the presence of her husband." While he was a lover, what a sad piece of business if he caught her dressed to disadvantage! "Oh dear, there he is, and my hair all in papers; and this frightful, unbecoming cap! I had no idea he would have been here so early—let me off to my toilette!" But now that he is your husband, "dear me, what consequence? My object is gained, my efforts to win him, and all my little manœuvres to captivate, have been successful, and it is very hard if a woman is to pass her life in endeavoring to please her *husband!*" I remember greatly admiring a lady who lived among the mountains, and scarcely saw any one but her husband. She was rather a plain woman; and yet when she sat to breakfast each morning, and all the day long, her extreme neatness, and the attention to the niceness of her appearance, made her quite an agreeable object, and her husband loved her, and would look at her with more pleasure than at a pretty woman, dressed soiled and untidy: for, believe me, those things (though your husband appears not to notice them, nor perhaps is he conscious of the cause,) strongly possess the power of pleasing or displeasing.

The Far West.—But a few years since, a journey from the eastern, or middle states, to the region of country we now occupy, was considered an undertaking which none but the most hardy, brave and daring enterprize could accomplish. The most impenetrable wilderness, and intricate morasses intervening between this place and Rochester, presented obstacles to the progress of our Western pioneers, which none but those who have perforated into the deep recesses of the entangling forests, can imagine. But a short time has elapsed, since the majestic monarchs of the wood reared their proud and stately tops where the waving grain and luxuriant corn now bend before the floating breeze. The onward pace of emigration, of industry and enterprise, is fast carrying the arts and comforts of civilization to the remote regions of the rocky mountain's solid base. "How changed is the still changing west!—From a vast uncultivated territory covered with a dense forest—broken only by the luxuriant prarie—the Queen of floods, and her noble tributaries, and the cordon of inland seas that girt the wild domain, uninhabited by human being except "the stoic of the woods, the man without a tear;" the west, within a few years, has become a mighty populous portion of the Union—the seat of civilization and the arts—the home of rewarded industry and enterprise—the resting place of the emigrant—and the emphatic land of liberty, equality and independence. The red lord of the tangled wood has vanished like the mists of the morning. Beautiful cities, towns, and villages, and farms have sprung up as if by enchantment where curled the silver smoke from his rude wigwam. His light canoe on the rivers, has given place to the majestic steamboat of the white man and the lakes in which he used to dip his noble limbs in solitude, are now whitened by numerous sails from an hundred marts of commerce. Wonderful retrospect, yet still more glorious prospect! Her march, as with a giant's stride, is still onward. Every day our forests fall before the woodman's stroke, and ere the stumps have withered, we hear the pleasing hum of the village school; and who that looks abroad on all this, will not exclaim with pride, in the language of our sweetest poet, "This is my own, my native land."

[*Cleveland Advertiser.*

Pemmekin.—Does the reader know what Pemmekin is? Should he not be so far informed, we will tell him, that Pemmekin is a name given to the previously inanimate mass formed for the nourishment of the sailors, who went under Captain Parry's command to the North Pole—a concentration of the nutritious qualities of meat, so powerful, that fifty pounds of beef made about a square inch of it; as much of it scraped as will lie on a shilling, will feed a fellow six feet high and four feet broad, for two and twenty hours; its great merit is of course its portability, and its utility must be evident to the most inveterately prejudiced landsman, when he comes to consider that Jack can carry a quarter of a bullock in his tobacco box, and stow away a half a dozen hams and a fillet of veal in the fob of his trowsers.

It is a great misfortune not to have mind enough to speak well, nor judgment enough to be silent. Hence the origin of every impertinence.

Moral and Religious.

AUTUMN.—The "sear and yellow leaf" is beginning to make its appearnce, and autumn is unfolding in all its melancholy beauty. There is something in the variegated foliage and decaying grandeur of our forests—the brilliant amber of the western sky, fading as it ascends into the soft azure of Heaven—the still and pensive twilight—and the rapid approach of cold and cheerless winter—that fills the mind with gloom and melancholy.—The scenery of our country, at this season, has been most happily described by a Mr. M'Gregor in a late work on Newfoundland. "It is impossible," he says, "to exaggerate their autumnal beauty; nothing under heaven can be compared to its effulgent grandeur. Two or three frosty nights, in the decline of autumn, transforms the verdure of a whole empire into every possible tint of scarlet, rich violet, every shade of blue and brown, vivid crimson and glittering yellow. The stern, inexorable fir tribes alone maintain their external sombre green. All others, in mountains or in valleys, burst into the most glorious beauty and exhibit the most splendid and enchanting panorama, on earth." But beautiful as the woodland scenery of autumn unquestionably is, there is sombre grandeur productive of melancholy, and suited to the poet and the moralist. Milton, Thomson, and many other worshippers of the muse, are said to have loved this season, and to have preferred it to every other; feeling, as they thought, a finer flow of soul and more lofty inspirations then than at any other period of the year. This is natural;—the mind is more or less affected by the objects which surround it. The appearance of nature—the gradual approach of decay—the fall of the yellow leaf—the solemn murmurs of the breeze as it sighs through and rustles the decaying foliage of the forest—the resemblance which it bears to the advancing close of human life—and the approach of the entire dissolution of the vegetable kingdom—all conspire to excite a feeling of gloom and melancholy, and to beget reflections of a serious and sombre character. Our countryman, Bryant, has given a fine picture of this season from which we transcribe the following passage:—

"The mountains that enfold,
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round,
Seem groups of giant kings in purple gold,
That guard the enchanted ground.

And far in heaven the while,
The sun that sends that gale to wander here,
Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile,
The sweetest of the year.

Oh! Autumn, why so soon
Depart the hues that make the forests glad—
Thy gentle wind, and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad."

As the season advances, the landscape becomes more gorgeous—its livery more splendid; but there is a sadness and melancholy about it, that are calculated to beget in some minds a tone of feeling in harmony with the scene. The summer in all its splendor has passed away—its glowing skies—its gentle breezes—its soft and balmy evenings—its effulgent dawns and vegetable glories are departing from us; and the desolation of winter the cord of vegetable life—the extinction of what now charms the eye, in the gorgeous coloring of nature, are approaching; and we are reminded of what is to be our own fate. But we need not these admonitions to prepare us for the dissolution to which the human family are rapidly hastening. We have more awful and striking mementos in the desolation and ravages which the terrible scourge that has invaded our country, is spreading around us. We see our fellows dropping among us and mingling with their kindred dust. Death stalks through our land, and mows down, with an indiscriminate stroke, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the bond and the free, in his desolating march.—"He speaks in a voice which none can mistake, he comes with a power which none can resist." The air we breathe is contaminated, and man sickens and dies while gazing on the beauties of nature which surround him. Fancy, however, darkens the picture—he thinks that death is in every breeze—that he hears his tone in every gale—and his gloom casts a pall over the features of the most splendid landscape. But why start at death?

Delight in the holy generosity of speaking well of those who differ from you.

LIBERIA IS TO LIGHT AFRICA WITH ITS FIRES.

The day for the redemption of Africa we believe has at length dawned. For twelve years past the American Colonization Society has been struggling against the fears of the ignorant and the reproaches of the designing, to prepare in Liberia an asylum for our free people of colour and manumitted slaves. With the exception of comparatively a few benevolent philanthropists, our whole country has either turned a deaf ear to every appeal in behalf of the claims of the Society, or looked in pity upon its zealous supporters, as upon a set of deluded enthusiasts engaged in a scheme entirely Utopian. Even the fast friends of the slave have spurned at the project, and some of them have not hesitated to brand the whole as a system of cruelty worse than slavery itself. But the scene is changing. The most skeptical begin to see their error and in some instances to acknowledge it. The enmity of most of its enemies has been in some degree moderated, and their hasty and sombre predictions refuted by well attested facts that now speak out to a world. The Society, though still weak, compared with the merit of its claims, is now gathering strength with a rapidity unknown in its former history. Public opinion has dared to speak out in its favor; Statesmen, though representing slave holding districts, have dared to do it, and the Press, that mighty mover of men, has been faithful to echo their sentiments far as our tongue is heard and read.

Much of this change has been accomplished within the last twelve months. For the cause or causes which have thrown so much light upon this subject, we need not now enquire. It is enough that they are seen and felt, and that hundreds upon hundreds who were once its bitterest enemies, are now acting and preparing to act under their influence God speed them on, and give to their changed views a weight of influence that will more than redeem the past.

But Liberia is to be more than an African *asylum*. There is a light in which we may contemplate it, still more grateful to the eye of religion and humanity, and we think of far more promise to the hope of its fondest friends—a light, which we trust in God, will light all Africa with its fires. *The Colony we plant there, is a* CHRISTIAN COLONY. It carries in its very heart, a leaven which must ultimately "leaven" the whole "measure." Christianity cannot be inert; its nature is action, and its tendency from the centre to the circumference of the universe. It is a flame that must spread. It has in it the fire of heaven and the power of Omnipotence, and burn it will—burn it must.

Here then as Christians, rest we our future hopes for the redemption of Africa. Liberia must be our starting post. From this we must penetrate its deserts, trace the Arab's path, follow the valleys of its mighty and little rivers, traverse its mountains, nor rest until the "land of Ham" become as the Garden of the Lord. Say not that this is too much to hope. Two centuries since and America was as dark as Nigritia; and now the Gospel is heard in its farthest wilderness. Christianity & civilization have accomplished it here—Christianity and civilization can accomplish it there.

Whatever were the motives or the hopes of those who first pointed us to this "land for the liberated," or whatever may be the views of some who now advocate the claims of the colony, is of the least consequence. Nothing can be plainer we think to a christian, than that *the hand of God was in the very beginning of it*, and that the hand of God is now directing all its energies. That prescience, which in prophetic influence pledged the endearing promise that "Ethiopa should soon stretch out her hands to God," has we believe, in the very means now placed in the Christian's hands at the Colony, provided for its sure and certain accomplishment. Joseph was once sold and carried to a land of strangers, but through him the truths of Revelation were preached to an African monarch, and finally with awful impressiveness to his subjects. Africans have been sold, have been torn in cruelty, with or without price, from the home of their fathers, have been brought to a christian land, and to a land that we call free. But these Africans must return, and if they carry not with them "corn" and wine, and oil, they must be laden with that which is far better—with the arts and sciences of civilized life—with the truths and power of the christian religion; and through them, and THROUGH THEM we repeat it, Africa must be redeemed. Who will not say, God speed the hour, and crown every effort in a cause so noble and so god-like with the most abundant success.

Already we think we see not only a sure pledge of the accomplishment of this great work, but an indication, never deceptive, that the morning of so blessed a day has at length dawned. Christian Churches both in Europe and America have been singularly moved upon this subject within the year that has past. God we believe hath spoken to them. He has breathed upon them that spirit which finds rest only in action—that is "refreshed" only in speaking and doing. The pillar of his cloud hath arisen, and it hath pointed to Liberia. The Young Men's Missionary Society of New York has seen it, has called, and wept as it called, for a Herald of the Cross to follow its leadings the Young Men's Missionary Society of New England, has sent out through the press "A Missionary calls the Methodist Episcopal Church has commanded one to go, and he only waits a passage there, to enter upon the duties assigned him; and the prayers of thousands are daily going up to God, that Africa may soon be redeemed. These are signs which cannot be mistaken. The conclusion is, the spirit of the Lord commenced—hath guided this work, and what he commenced, that he will sustain.—[*Rev. M. B. Cox.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 23d September and Liverpool to the 24th, inclusive, are received at New York. They contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of the King of Spain—and the rejection by Belgium, of the ultimatum of the London Conference. The commercial advices are also interesting.

Death of Sir Walter Scott.—We learn from Capt. Barsley and passengers, (says a New York paper,) that a letter was sent on board the ship the day she sailed, for the lady of Judge Sewell of Quebec, with an endorsement on the back of it, that *Sir Walter Scott died on the 22d.*

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria, dated the 18th July, which state that a telegraphic despatch had been received at that place, announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Hama by the Egyptians.

Leith, Sept. 18—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the United Kingdom steamer sailed from Newhaven Roads for Hamburg, having on board his Ex-Majesty Charles X Duke de Bordeaux, and suite.

Death of Ferdinand of Spain.—London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.—Intelligence has been received through France to-day, of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason for doubting, though some persons have declared themselves incredulous on the subject. His health has been declining for some time past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

Change in the Belgian Ministry.—London, Sept. 21.—Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, from Gen. Goblet, announcing the retirement of M. de Meulinaire, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also the appointment of Gen. Goblet to that post ad interim.—And an entire change of the Belgian Ministry is announced, but it is not yet officially stated who are to replace them. M. Van Weyer has received from Gen. Goblet full powers to treat with the Dutch Minister, Baron Van Zuylen, on the dispute between Holland and Belgium; but up to the present time, Baron Von Zuylen has received no powers from his court to treat with M. Van de Weyer on the subject; and it remains to be seen whether the King of Holland will consent to such a mode of proceeding taking for the basis of it the recommendation of its Conference.

Rejection of the Ultimatum of the London Conference.—London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.—Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumors respecting the note of the King of Holland, though in fact, to the general apprehension, it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably, to the very contracted state of business and the almost total extinction of speculative transactions in the funds. Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuation. Consols left off at 84 1 8 and Exchequer Bills at 16 to 17 premium.

From the Sun, Evening, of Sept. 22.

The expectations which were entertained by the Conference of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the Belgian question are at an end. On Thursday evening a sealed note, from the King of Holland to the Conference, was given to Lord Palmerston by the Dutch Ambassador, Baron Von Zuylen, and last night the members of the Conference having all assembled the note was opened and read by them. Instead of finding, as they had expected, an acknowledgment of the readines of the King of Holland to treat with the King of Belgium, on the recommendations of the Conference, and an appointment of Baron Von Zuylen with full powers to treat with M. Van de Weyer, the Conference to their astonishment, and to the real indignation of some, as well as the avowed indignation of all found a long note without the slightest allusion to the proposal of negociations between M. Van de Weyer and Baron Von Zuylen, or to the suggestions of the Conference.

The note commences by an expression of surprise on the part of the writer, M. de Verstolk, in the name of the King, his master, at the delay which has attended the Belgian question, since the condition on which the King was willing to treat had been made known to the Conference and to the Belgians, and then proceeds, in language which is intended to be courteous, but which is not to be misunderstood, to complain of the support given by the Conference to revolutionary principles, and to declare that, whatever may be the conduct of the great powers, the King of Holland, relying on the justice of his cause, and on that support of Divine Providence, will know how to maintain his honor without the necessity of conceding points which are of vital importance to his country. The note is of great length, but we have given its chief character. It is evidently intended only for farther delay and unless France and England should act a decisive and manly part that object will be gained. Let us hope, however, that the two cabinets will see their interests and unite in a resolution to compel the King of Holland to conclude a treaty with Belgium, on terms which, without being dishonorable to him shall be fair and liberal towards his former subjects.

The position of Leopold is now one of great difficulty; but, as regards his country and France, it is better than it was a few days ago.—By taking upon himself to accept the proposals of the Conference, contrary to the declared wishes of his Chambers, and to dismiss a ministry acting in accordance with those bodies, he has shown his desire for peace, and as now a direct claim for support on the British and French cabinets. The King of Holland has rejected all overtures for peace, except on his own terms; and if Belgium be abandoned by us and France, after the concessions offered by her King at the risk of his own popularity with his people, the two governments will be guilty not only of great meanness, but of great injustice; and the next thing to be expected will be a dictation to England and France, on matters directly concerning their own honor and safety, by some petty State, acting as the puppet of Russia, Austria or Prussia.

[*Sun.*

Express from Paris.—London, Sept. 22. (Evening.)—An express from Paris has arrived to-day with the letters of Thursday; and every thing indicates that France is perfectly ready to second the decision of the Conference by a movement against Holland, should that step be deemed adviseable. Troops are collected on the frontier next Belgium, and could, it is conceived, be in Brussels in a very short time. The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels, in order, as it is supposed, to convey to Leopold the opinions of the French ministry, and to explain the course which is intended to be pursued in the event of the King of Holland proving refractory. The late communication from the Hague which was laid before the London Conference yesterday, was not known in Paris, but every expectation existed that it would turn out unsatisfactory as has really proved to be the case. It is perfectly understood, however, that the French troops will not move without the concurrence of the English ministry. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but, failing that, the consent of the ministry to the march of the French troops into Belgium would be deemed sufficient. The funds fell about one per cent, in Paris, on Thursday, in consequence of the feeling, that an interference in behalf of Belgium had become all but inevitable.

Arrival of the Duchess de Berri in Holland—The Gazette de Normandie says—"Whilst at Nantes they are breaking through the doors of convents to look for the Duchess de Berri; she has been received with regard and respect in Holland, where she has just arrived, and where she will shortly embrace her family and her children."

An Aged Clergyman.—Rev. Doctor Perkins, of West Hartford, Con., recently preached his sixtieth anniversary sermon. We learn, from a Hartford print, that he informed a listening auditory, nearly all of whom could date their birth since the commencement of his ministry, that in his church there had been one thousand deaths and one thousand baptisms—that he had delivered four thousand written sermons, and three thousand extemporaneous ones, on other occasions of worship—that he had attended sixty ordinations and installations, and had preached twenty ordination sermons, twelve of which had been published by request, that he had attended one hundred ecclesiastical councils, to heal difficulties in the churches, and that he had fitted for college one hundred and fifty students, and more than thirty for the Gospel Ministry. Dr. Perkins is now eighty-three years of age—His step is yet firm, his mind vigorous, and he continues to discharge his pastoral duties without interruption.

We understand, from a scientific friend, that two spots are now visible on the disc of the sun, one of which is so large that it can be seen by the naked eye. The state of the atmosphere is particularly favorable for their observation, soon after the rising, or just before the setting of the sun. These spots, are supposed to be openings through the luminous matter that surrounds the body of the sun, which renders its dark surface visible, in the place that is thus uncovered; and the present phenomenon has appearances which confirm the theory. It is computed that the diameter of the present spot is, over 30,000 miles, or three times that of the earth's diameter.—*Maryland Rep.*

What has become of the Comet? According to the calculations in the American Almanac, and we believe of European astronomers also, it was nearest the earth on the 23d ult., and being above the horizon in the night should have been visible then if at all. But visible it was not. Some persons have seen stars, but no one, so far as we can learn, has seen the genuine comet. The presumption is, that there has been some error in the calculations.

Anti-Nullification.—A meeting of the friends of the Union was recently held in Haywood county, in this State; at which Resolutions were adopted denouncing Nullification.—A letter was also read from Col. *Robert Love*, of that county, who was unable to attend, in which, that veteran of the Revolution, in his own strong and *homespun* style, exposes the inevitable consequences of Nullification.

A meeting of the citizens of that part of Rowan generally known as the Forks of the Yadkin, was also held on the 6th ult. at which resolutions disapproving of Nullification, and deprecating Disunion, were unanimously adopted. Also a resolution in favor of a reduction of the Tariff, with but one dissenting voice.

A meeting has been also held in Chatham County, on the same subject, at which the doctrine of Nullification was denounced as "inconsistent with the principles of our Union, and palpably absurd."

Union Meetings have also been held in the Counties of Buncombe and Rutherford.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church determined on Saturday, by a vote taken by States, of ten to eight of both orders, that the Diocess of Ohio is vacant. The question so much discussed, however, of the lawfulness of a Bishop's resigning, is not decided by that vote—the vacancy existing unquestionably in the present instance, by reason of the abandonment of his diocess by the Bishop. As a consequence of this vote, the testimonials of Mr. McIlvaine, Bishop elect of Ohio, were signed, and he, together with the Bishop elect of Vermont, Mr. Hopkins, of New Jersey, Mr. Doane, and of Kentucky, Mr. Smith, will be consecrated on Wednesday or Thursday next.

[*N. Y. Amer.*

New-York, Nov. 1.

Yesterday, agreeably to previous arrangements, the consecration of four Bishops took place in St. Paul's Church. There were present nine Bishops, who united in the imposition of hands. Their appearance, together with the solemnity of the duties which they performed, gave interest to the scene, which was witnessed by a crowded congregation. After the exercises were concluded, the house of Bishops and of clerical and lay deputies, met together, and were dismissed by the venerable presiding Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Wm. White.

The following are the Bishops consecrated by the New York Episcopal Convention on Wednesday:

Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D. Bishop of Vermont.

Rt. Rev. Benj. B. Smith, D. D. Bishop of Kentucky.

Rt. Rev. Charles P. M'Ilvaine, D. D. Bishop of Ohio.

Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey.

Commerce of Liberia.—During the last year, 59 vessels entered Monrovia for the purpose of traffic, of which 32 were American, 25 English and 2 French. The exports of the colony amounted to $125,549 16, and the imports for the same period are supposed to amount to $80,000. The trade is with the natives, who live in the interior and along the coast, who bring camwood, ivory, palm oil, tortoise shell, and other productions of the country to the colony, exchange them for European and American productions.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The Two Million Bank.—The House of Representatives of Tennessee have passed to a third reading, by a vote of 21 to 18, the bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Tennessee. It has one provision, however, which is expected "to defeat the beneficial operation of the act." It "renders the private property of the stockholders liable for the *mismanagement* of its concerns."

General Provision STORE.

NEAR THE MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a general stock of Provisions, such as are chiefly wanted for families and vessels, viz: Bacon, Pork, Fish, Butter, Lard, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Groceries, &c. &c. In addition to which he will have for sale (morning and evening, and during the day if wanted) *Fresh Meats and Poultry.*

Cash given for Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Butter, Bacon, Meal, Eggs, &c. &c.

James Allen.

May 12.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Nov. 10, 1832.

The following is the result of the election for President held in this (Pasquotank) and Camden Counties, on Thursday last.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

	Jackson.	*Clay.*
Nixonton,	14	34
Bridgefield,	11	13
Eliz. City,	191	49
River Bridge	19	5
	235	101

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Jackson and Van Buren,	186
Clay and Sergeant,	11

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election for President and Vice-President of the United States has taken place in several of the States. We give below all the returns that have come to hand, and shall continue to lay them before our readers as early as possible.

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk County.

Jackson Caucus Ticket	240
Clay Ticket	315

Norfolk Borough.

Jackson caucus ticket	217
Clay and Sergeant ticket	288
Jackson and Barbour ticket	7

Princes Anne County.

Clay and Sergeant	319
Jackson caucus	163

Elizabeth City County.

Jackson caucus	75
Clay and Sergeant	20

Mathews County.

Jackson caucus	173
Clay and Sergeant	25

Richmond City.

Jackson	155
Clay and Sergeant	229

Henrico County

Jackson	274
Clay and Sergeant	96

From about twelve counties in Pennsylvania which have been heard from, the Jackson Ticket has a majority of about 8,000.

The Cholera.—We are glad to be able to say that our recent hopes with regard to this disease have been fully realized:—Since our last, there has not been, to the best of our knowledge, a single case of malignant cholera, either in town or in the surrounding country. We have therefore much cause for gratitude to the disposer of events, both because the scourge has fallen so lightly upon us, and because it has been so speedily removed.

[North-Carolina Miscellany.

A bill for calling a Convention of the people of South Carolina, to determine on the character of the Tariff, and to devise the means of redress, has passed to a third reading in both Houses of the Legislature. The vote in the senate was 31 to 13; and in the House, 96 to 24.—The bill proposes that on the 2nd Monday and Tuesday in this month, each district and parish elect a number of delegates equal to the number of Senators and Representatives sent to the Legislature, who are to meet in Columbia on the Monday following, which will be the 19th

The following is the preamble and first section of the Convention bill, which will show the extent of the powers with which that body will be clothed Things are fast approaching a crisis in this State.

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States hath on divers occasions enacted laws laying duties and imposts for the purpose of encouraging and protecting domestic or American Manufactures, and for other unwarrantable purposes, which laws in the opinion of the good people of this State, and the Legislature thereof, are unauthorised by the Constitution of the United States, and are an infringement of the rights secured to the States respectively, and operate to the grievous injury and oppression of the citizens of South-Carolina.—And whereas, to the people assembled in Convention it belongs to determine the character of such acts, as well as the nature and extent of the evil, and the mode and measure of redress:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of South-Carolina, now met, and sitting in General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That delegates of the people of the said State shall be assembled in Convention, at Columbia, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to take into consideration the several acts of the Congress of the United States, imposing duties on foreign [illegible] manufactures, or for [illegible] unauthorized objects; to determine on the character thereof, and to devise the means of redress; and further in like manner to take into consideration such acts of the said Congress laying duties on imports as may be passed in amendment of, or substitution for, the act, or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws and acts of the Government of the United States which shall be passed, or done, for the purpose of more effectually executing, and enforcing the same."

ITEMS.

Michigan.—The people of Michigan have determined by vote, not to take even the preliminary steps towards assuming the rank of a State. The Detroit papers attribute this decision to an apprehension that the making of a State Government would increase the burden of taxation.

The discriminating duty one of dollar per ton has been reimposed on Mexican vessels in our ports, on account, we suppose, of that nation having withdrawn from the basis of reciprocity.

A militia company on Paw Creek, of this county, made a division of their company last July, to kill squirrels; Captain Harvey and his Lieutenant, John Love, at their next meeting three months after, counted 2620 scalps. This is a useful nullification, and we think deserves the patronage of every patriot.—[*Char. Jour.*

An apple was presented to the editor of the Raleigh Star, a few days ago, taken from a tree in Mrs. Wheaton's garden, in this city, which, being a part of the second crop produced by the same tree the present year, is worthy of being introduced to the notice of the curious. It is of the species called June apple, possesses the natural fragrance and color, and is of the usual size of that kind of fruit.

We understend (says the Columbia, S. C. Times) that the vineyards of Mr. A Geiger, of Lexington district, have produced the present season upwards of 6200 gallons of wine, from the bland Virginia and Madeira grapes.

At a late term of Laurens Superior Court, held at Milledgeville, Georgia, Daniel Goulding was tried for the offence of altering and tendering in payment the counterfeit imitation of a note on the Planter's Bank of the state of Georgia, convicted and received sentence of death from his honor Judge Warren, to be executed on Friday the 9th inst.

We are informed by a correspondent in Massachusetts, that the poem announced by Messrs. Carter & Hendee, of Boston, by "a distinguished statesman and diplomatist," is understood to be from the pen of the Hon. John Quincy Adams

We are pleased to learn that Mr Hughes' (the sculptor) Monument of the late Bishop Hobart is completed, and will be immediately put up in the place appropriated for it, in the chancel, under the great west window of Trinity Church, New York.

Death of the mother of Napoleon.—Paris, Sept. 18.—A letter is said to have arrived in Paris, this morning, announcing the death of Madame Letitia, the great Napoleon's mother. This event, if true, had long been expected, and especially since the decease of the Duc de Reichstadt, on whom all her hopes and affections were fixed.

The residue of the estate of Madame Buonaparte, mother of Napoleon, is estimated to amount to fifteen millions of dollars after all the legacies are paid.—This immense estate is left to the eldest in the male line of the Buonapartes, in perpetual entail. Joseph is the present heir.

Novel Bank Notes.—The Bank of France has issued new notes of 1,000 francs. The size, the form, the arrangement, the vignette border, the stamp, and the water-marks, are precisely the same as the old notes; but from some peculiar preparation of the paper and the ink, the impression appears through the note with the same distinctness as on the face, though the letters and figures are reversed. On holding the back of the note to a looking-glass, it presents a perfect *fac simile* of the impression, except that the signature of the cashier, or registering clerk does not appear.

Judge Workman, of New Orleans, who was recently drowned near that city, has made by his will the following distribution of his property:—He has left legacies, none exceeding $1,000, to several persons in the city, and only two above that sum to persons residing in N. York and Pennsylvania. To the Male Orphan Asylum he has bequeathed $10,000, and a like sum to the American Colonization Society; the residue of his fortune he has bestowed on the Hibernian Society of New Orleans, of which he was a member. He bequeathed to the Commercial Library Society, of the same place, the principal part of his library.

There are, says the Traveller, about fifteen hundred arrivals and departures of Boston stages in a week.

A party of two or three hundred Indians of the Seneca and Shawnee tribes [illegible] on their way to the far west. Among them is a white woman 105 years of age, who has resided for more than a century among the red men of the forest. She had been taken prisoner when five years old in Green Briar, Va. and knows nothing of her former name or relatives.

Nullification, we venture to say, (says the Georgia Telegraph) is laid out as stiff as a stocking in this State. The ricketty bantling will return to its parents so sorely disfigured as not to be recognized. It has met the *collarer* among us and is going off in a dreadful *collapse.*—Camphor and laudanum and *Doctor* Clayton to boot cannot save it.

Ingenuity of Yankee Girls.—We were shown yesterday (says the Boston Transcript) at Messrs. Rhoades' Hat and Fur store, a very handsome "Ladies' Cape," made from the feathers of the Guinea-hen. It exhibited much dexterity and cunning workmanship, and appeared to us quite as valuable as the "far fetched and dear bought" articles imported from China last season, and sold at from twenty to thirty dollars each. It was made by a young lady of Ipswich.

Public Schools.—The whole number of public schools in the State of Rhode Island is 323. This is an average of about 10 schools to each town in the state. The whole number of scholars taught in these public schools is 17,034. This is an average of about 53 scholars to each school. The averrge time these schools are continued is three months. They are all supported without laying any tax at all upon the people.

The drawing of the Gold Region and Land Lotteries has commenced in Georgia.

Another attempt has been made by some hardened villain to destroy the city of Raleigh by fire. It was however discovered in time to prevent much damage.

MARRIED,

At Christ Church, Norfolk, on the 31st ult by the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, Lt. SAMUEL BARRON of the U. S. Navy, to Miss IMOGEN WRIGHT.

On the 30th ult. near Hampton, Va. by the Rev. Thos. Crowder, the Rev. VERNON ESKRIDGE. of the Virginia Conference, and stationed minister in Portsmouth, to Miss SARAH A. HOPE, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Hope, of the former place.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

9th, Steamboat Petersburg, from the Roanoke.

Schr. Traveller, Jackson, from New York, via Dismal Swamp Canal, with mdze. to C. F. Martin & Co., F. Geffroy, and H. N. Williams.

" Commerce, Gregory, ditto ditto to Miles White.

" Sarah Ann, Tillett, from Ocracock, put back to repair.

" James & Edward, Spruill, Hertford to repair.

SAILED.

8th, Steamboat Petersburg, for the Roanoke, having in tow transportation boats Halifax and Nottoway, with mdze for Weldon.

Schr. Ladies' Fancy & Sailors' Delight, Ward, for Martinique and a market, with staves and peas.

CANAL COMMERCE—*passed here.*

Schr. Experiment, Bolkin, from Norfolk for Chowan river.

" Edenton Packet, White, ditto, ditto.

" Imogen, Phillips, do. for Plymouth.

" Nancy & Polly, Sikes, from Tyrrell for Baltimore, with shingles.

Arr. at Charleston 31st ult. schr. Rose in Bloom, Walker, 14 days from New York, bound to this place, with merchandise to sundry merchants. Put in in distress, being short of water, having experienced continual gales of wind from the 22nd to 29th, split all the sails, and lost part of the deck load.

November 10, 1832.

School and blank Books. Call and examine for yourselves.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL has just received a supply, which he will sell as low as any dry goods store in the place.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!! ARE NUMEROUS!!!

Attention Rangers!

YOU are hereby notified to attend parade at Elizabeth City on Friday next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Captain,

Wm. ROGERSON, O. S.

Just Received

FROM New York a general assortment of OILS & PAINTS of all kinds suitable for coach and house painting which I will sell cheap for cash.

Charles Harrell.

Wholesale Prices Current

AT ELIZABETH-CITY.

Corrected weekly for the Star.

	dls cts	dls cts
Bacon, per lb.	7 a	12½
Butter,	20 a	25
Beeswax,	18 a	20
Brandy, Cogniac, gal.	1 75 a	2 00
Apple,		
Peach,		
Gin, Holland,	1 25 a	1 50
Country,	38 a	40
Rum, West-India,	91 a	1 00
New-England,	38 a	40
Whiskey,	38 a	40
Corn, old, per bbl.	2 75 a	3 00
new,	2 25 a	2 50
Wheat, bush.	75 a	0 80
Coffee, lb.	14 a	14½
Candles, sperm	33 a	35
mould	14	
dipt	12	
Cheese,	none.	
Cordage, cwt.	14 a	16
Flour, superfine,	6 00 a	6 50
fine	none.	
steam mill per 100 lbs.	3 00	
Flax,	7	
Flaxseed, bush.	none.	
Iron, bar English	4½	
Russia & Sweeds	5 a	6
Lard, lb.	8 a	10
Lime, per cask,	0 00 a	—
Meal, bush.	62½ a	—
Molasses, gal.	32 a	35
Pork, prime bbl.	11 50 a	12 00
mess	14 50 a	15 00
cargo,	none	
Powder,	6 00	
Sugar, loaf	16 a	18
lump	15 a	00
brown	8 a	—
Salt, Turks Island	55 a	66
Liverpool sack	2 00	
Staves, W. O. hhd.	15 00	
R. O. do.	10 00	
W. O. bbl.	6 00	
Heading, hhd.	20 00	
Steel, German	15	
Eng. blistered	8	
Shot,	1 50 a	1 75
Tar, bbl.	1 50	
Turpentine,	1 62	
spirits	62½	
Rosin,		
Rice,	4	
Tallow,	8 a	10

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR SALE, the Engine of the late Steamer *North Carolina.* It is nearly new, having been in use less than a year, is of twenty-five horse power, and cost $4,500; the Engine is now in Elizabeth City, (N. C.) and will be shewn by M. Cluff, Esq.—Proposals for the purchase will be received either by him or the subscriber, and if not sold before the 1st day of December, of which due notice will be given, it will on that day be sold at public auction at the Warehouse of M. Cluff, Esq. Elizabeth City.

John B. Roy.

Pres't Va. & N. C. Trans. Co.

Nov. 10, 1832.

LOOK OUT!!!

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing in any manner whatever my indented apprentice to the printing business,

WILLIAM F. LONG,

who has absented himself from my service without permission and without provocation. He is so well known in this place and vicinity that a description is deemed unnecessary.

Any person offending in this respect, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

BENJAMIN ALBERTSON.

Editor of the Star.

November 10, 1832.

☞ ELOPED.

FROM the residence of the subscriber about twelve months since, negro woman PATIENCE, aged fifty five, of middle stature, yellowish complexion and figure rather stout. Said woman was for some time previous to her departure and it is presumed is at present in a state of mental derangement. Any information respecting the said negro, would be thankfully received by

M. S. LEWIS.

Camden County Oct. 20th. 1832

Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber wishing to settle his business for the present season, offers his stock of goods, wholesale or retail, at COST for cash, good promissory notes at a small discount, or produce at cash prices. His stock consists of various articles suitable for the season, together with a few dozen ladies' Bonnets, gentlemens' and ladies' Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Paints and Oils of all kinds, and a few Groceries. The public is invited to call and buy bargains while they are going.

CHARLES HARRELL.

October 20th, 1832.

Mrs. Albertson

WILL take a few single gentlemen as boarders with or without lodgings as may suit their convenience. Also children for the Academy.

Elizabeth City, August 25.

GINGER and Poland STARCH of a superior quality, for sale by

T. C. Mathews.

Sept. 28.

TAMARINDS and VINEGAR, for sale by RUSSELL.

Sept. 8.

New Flour.

A few barrels and half barrels for sale by M. CLUFF.

August 4.

Chloride of Lime

FOR sale at 25 cents per lb. at

T. C. MATHEWS.

August 18.

T. C. MATHEWS,

HAS just received a superior lot of Rose Water, Ext of Sarsaparilla, Long Pepper, Turmeric, Cheltenham Salts.

October 27,

Kephalia.

A few bottles of this most pleasant and useful hair restorative just received and for sale at

T. C. Mathews.

August 18.

MOLASSES.

JUST received per schr. Leonidas, Cobb, and Alpheus, Ferguson, 96 hhds. MOLASSES.

For sale by

John Williams.

Also in store 45 hhds.

August 11.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

J. GALES & SON.

☞ Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers to that work as chose to send their Nos. to them to bind, will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied.

Raleigh, Aug. 2, 1832.

T. C. MATHEWS, M. D.

VERY respectfully tenders his Professional Services to his friends and the public in the *Clinical, Surgical* and *Obstetrical* practice of Medicine. He may be consulted at his office, two doors south of Mr. Bryant's store. His charges for *Professional Services* will be those which were unanimously agreed on by the Physicians of this County.

August 18.

Flour.

A FEW barrels of family flour just received and for sale by

JOHN HINDS.

November 3 , 1832.

ESSENCE Peppermint, Laudanum, Paregoric, Lavender and all other tinctures, essences, &c for sale by the vial, dozen or gross, by

T. C. Mathews.

Sept. 28.

POETRY.

"It is the gift of POETRY *alone,*
Where e'er she moves, to consecrate the place ; [known,
To breathe round Nature sweets before un-
And shed the loveliest tints upon her face."

THE TALL GENTLEMAN'S APOLOGY.

Upraid me not—I never swore
Eternal love to thee,
For thou art only five feet high,
And I am six feet three;
I wonder, dear, how you supposed
That I could stoop so low—
'Tis only some can tie a knot,
Though all may fix a *beau.*

Besides, you must confess, my love,
The bargain scarcely fair,
For never could we make a match,
Although we made a *pair:*
Marriage, I know, makes one of two,
But here's the horrid bore,—
The priest declares if *you* are one,
Then I at least am four.

'Tis true that moralists have said
That love has got no eyes,
But why should all my sighs be heaved
For one who has no size ?
And on my wedding day I'm sure
I'd leave you in the lurch,
For you never saw a steeple, dear,
In the inside of a church.

'Tis usual for a wife to take
Her husband by the arm,
But pray excuse me should I hint
A sort of fond alarm,
That when my arm I offered you,
That happiness to beg,
Your highest effort dear, would be
To take me by the leg.

I do admit I wear a glass,
Because my sight's not good,
But were I always quizzing you,
It might be counted rude ;
And though I use a convex lens,
By all the gods! I hope,
My wife will never look up to me
Through a Herschel's Telescope.

Then, fare thee well my gentle one!
I ask no parting kiss,
I must not break my back to gain
So exquisite a bliss ;
Nor will I weep lest I should hurt
So delicate a flower—
The tears that fell from such a height
Would be a thunder shower.

Farewell ! and pray don't drown yourself
In a basin or a tub,
For that would be a sore disgrace
To all the Six Feet Club ;
But if you ever love again,
Love on a smaller plan,
For why extend to six feet three,
A life that's but a span?

MONEY.

Put money in thy purse.—*Shakspeare.*

We "take our pen in hand," as our good old grandfathers used to say in writing to their sweethearts, to write a small chapter on money. It is a fruitful subject, inasmuch as it is the governing principle (if we may be allowed the expression) of mankind, and the axis of human ambition.—Money is a good thing—a kind servant—a bad master—a thief in the temple of virtue—a ministering spirit to the needy—a villain in disguise and withal, a sad rake.—What opens the fair arms of the blushing girls to the embrades of the infirm and ugly? Money. What builds up a fool in the opinion of the world? Money. What causes old ladies to look kindly upon the advances of a young man to a blooming daughter? Money. What brings complimentary remarks from the old, and acknowledgements from the young? Money. What is the criterion of right and wrong? Money.—What is the cause of wrangling, struggling, cheating, browbeating, shuffling, and boxing, so prevalent among mankind? Money. What, in fact is the great standard of human affection? Money. What makes the *printer* struggle in the mire of politics? Money. What leads the EDITOR to inform the public of these facts? Money. ☞ Do you take, sir? You are the very man we wish to hear from.

The merchants on the east branch of the Delaware river, from Middletown to the Forks, a distance of fifty miles, have united in a pledge not to renew their supplies of ardent spirits when their present stock is disposed of.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has, purchased with *Cash*, and consequently at *low prices*, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Crockery, Glass, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—Among which are—

Superfine black, blue, olive, green, brown, steel-mixed and drab Cloths,
Superfine and common blue, olive, grey, brown and mixed Sattinetts, and mixed Cassinetts,
Black, brown and slate colored Gro de Nap,
Brown and black Lutestring,
Sarsnetts—Sinshaws, Pongees and Crapes,
White, crimson, pink, green and blue Florences,
Black and blue silk Velvet,
Black, blue, green and drab cotton ditto,
White and black gauze and bobinett Veils,
Tobacco, plug 8 a 15
Green, brown, olive and slate col'd merino Cloths, for ladies' wear,
Green, brown, blue, white, crimson and light col'd silk, crape, Merino, cashmere, bronze and fig'd Shawls and dress Handkerchiefs,
Red, yellow and brown bandanna and silk flag Handkerchiefs,
An assortment belt and other Ribbons,
4-4 and 6-4 Bobinett, of very superior quality,
Long lawn and Irish Linen,
Linen and cotton Cambrick,
Jackonett, mull, book and Swiss Muslin,
Valentia, merseilles, florentine and other Vestings,
Superfine black and brown Bombazettes and Bombazines,
100 pieces 3-4 7 8 4-4 and 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings,
3-4 4-4 and 6-4 red, yellow, purple and pink Ginghams,
Ladies' white, slate col'd and Siamese cotton Hose,
Ditto black, white and slate col'd worsted ditto,
White merite, do. a superior article,
Men's whino black, siamese, mixt and brown Hose and half Hose,
Figured and corded Cravats,
French buck, fawn and horse skin Gloves—Thread and silk Mits,
Gentlemen and ladies' camlet and plaid Cloaks,
9-4 10-4 and 11-4 rose Blankets,
4 and 5 point ditto, and 12-4 Counterpanes,
Merseilles Quilts, and Bed Ticking,
Goat's hair and other Camlet,
Green Baize,
Drab merino Cloth—Russia Drilling,
Nankeen, of superior quality,
Calicoes and colored cambricks, a large assortment,
Striped and block Carpeting,
600 lbs. cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,
Turkey red and blue ditto,
Hats and caps of very superior and common quality,
650 pair leather, morocco and prunelle shoes,
Boy's and children's ditto,
Shoe boots and Saddles,
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Gig Whips and Looking Glasses,
Ladies' fancy baskets and pockets,
Spades and Shovels,
Pitt, cross cut and hand Saws,
Ditto ditto Files,
Patent Balances—drawing Knives,
Dining and dessert Knives & Forks,
Carvers and Steels—pad locks,
HL and butt Hinges—Steelyards,
Rat and mouse traps—coffee mills,
Bellows—sad Irons,
Fancy and common pocket and pen Knives,
Razors and razor strops, of superior quality,
Augers, chisels and gimblets,
Trace chains—a good assortment of Guns,
Knob and other locks, assorted,
Narrow axes, hatchets and hoes,
Foolscap and letter paper,
Cotton and wool cards—woollen and linen wheels,
Leghorn and diamond straw bonnets,
Imperial Tea, in 2 lb. boxes,
Young hyson ditto,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Allspice, pepper, ginger, saltpetre,
Allum, nutmegs, copperas,
Candles, soap, tobacco,
Lamp oil, white lead, verdigris,
Teneriffe, Sicily, Madeira and Malaga Wine—Castor and sweet oil,
Laudanum and paragoric,
Peppermint, opodeldoc, epsom salts,
Mustard, sulphur, pearl ash,
Venetian red, putty, litharge,
Powder and shot—Ink powder,
Spanish segars—Sedleitz and soda powders,
Large assortment crockery, glass and stone ware,
6 by 8 and 8 by 10 window glass,
60 kegs nails, brads and spikes,
5000 lbs. bacon—15 kegs lard,
125 bags coffee and 15 bbls. sugar,
And expects 55 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
One dozen hair Trunks,
One Philadelphia made 8 day clock, warranted.

A large assortment of pots, kettles, spiders, skillets, andirons, bakers and coffee toasters.

All of which he is determined to sell at very low prices, wholesale and retail, for *cash*, produce, or approved notes. Those who wish to purchase, will do well to call and examine his stock.

Miles White.

8th month, 11th, 1832.

Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

WATERS—Cologne, Florida, Orange Flower, Hungary, Honey, Esprit de rose.
Milk of Roses, Otto of Roses,
Macassar Oil, Bear Oil,
Kephalia, Preston Salts.
SOAPS—Brown Windsor, Oriental, Musk, Otto of Rose, Oxygen, Wash Balls, Naples, Cosmetic Tablet, &c. &c.

Which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves at

T. C. Mathews.

August 18.

$40 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d of April, a negro boy, named ANDREW, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, remarkably well formed and active, very dark complexion and bushy head. His eyes and teeth appear unusually white, when contrasted with his subtle features; which are expressive of much intelligence, and cunning—when questioned he inclines his head on one side, smiles, and replies quickly. The said boy, was purchased by me of Asa Rogerson, who as I am informed, purchased him of George Gaskins, about 12 miles from Elizabeth-City, where he has a father, mother, and numerous relations. He is known to be in that neighborhood, as he has been seen associating with his relations on Mrs. Gaskins' farm. I will give the above reward if delivered to me on my farm, or to Arthur Taylor, senr. Norfolk, or $25 if confined in Elizabeth City jail or any other jail in N. Carolina so that I get him again. All persons are forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying off said slave as the law will be rigidly enforced.

Robt. E. Taylor, M. D.

Princess Ann Co. Va. June 2d.

Just Received

And for sale by the subscribers,

50 BBLS. Pork,
10 do. Flour,
10 do. Rum,
20 reams wrapping Paper,
Quantity Cotton Yarn,
Tobacco, Soap, &c.
A few bbls. old Apple Brandy.

J. D. GORDAN & BRO.

Elizabeth City, Sept. 8.

SHOES and HATS.

Just received from New York, via the Dismal Swamp Canal,
Gentlemen's fashionable bl'k Hats,
Youths do do do,
Low price and common Hats.

SHOES.

Ladies bl'k and col'd French morocco Slippers,
Do do Prunella and lasting do.
Do do thick soaled morocco Shoes,
Do Seal skin Shoes with straps
Do leather Shoes,
Men's fine Brogans, Shoes & Pumps,
Ditto thick stout Brogans for labourers.

ALSO—IN STORE.

3000 lbs. Bacon, Hams and Shoulders, for sale on accomodating terms.

W. T. BRYANT.

Sept. 28.

Drugs & Medicines.

T. C. MATHEWS

IN offering to the public his extensive assortment of Medicines and all other articles generally kept in the Apothecary line, begs leave to call their attention to these articles which are of the first quality and very low prices :—

Alcohol,
Aq. Ammonia,
Arrow Root,
Magnesia calc'd,
do. Alb.
Cream Tartar,
Olive Oil,
Pearl Ash,
Salts Epsom,
" Glauber,
Salt Petre refined,
Starch,
Nitric Acid,
Muriatic do.
Vitriolic,
Tartar Emetic,
Crude Antimony,
Pulv. Arsenic,
" Rhei,
" Jalap,
" Curcuma,
" Cubebs,
Refined Borax,
Burgundy Pitch,
Roll Brimstone,
Flos Sulphur,
Cantharides,
Crita ppt.
Cort. Peru. flav.
Court Plaster,
Cloves and Cassia,
Calomel,
Corosive Sublimate,
Corks, vial & bottle,
Cera Alba,
Ergot—Emp. Roborans,
Emp. Adhesive,
" Hydrogari,
Fol. senna. Ind. opt.
Degetalis,
Gum Opium,
Camphor,
Assafœtida,
Myrrh,
Arabic,
Senegal,
Benzoin,
Aloes,
Amer. Isinglass,
Orris Root,
Rad. Zingiber,
Quassia,
Gentian,
Columbo,
Rhei. Ind.
Serp. Virg.
Glycerrh,
Fine Sponge,
Tart. Acid,
Super carb. Soda,
Sapo Castile,
Sugar Lead,
Powders Soda,
Seidlitz,
Saratoga,
P. P. Syringes,
P. F. Syringes,
Alum,
Nutmegs,
Blue & white Vitriol,
Nux Vomica,
Nutgalls,
Pill Boxes wood and paper
Red Saunders,
Red Precipitate,
Spermaceti,
Surgeon's Needles,
Tooth Brushes,
Wafers,
Carb. Ammon.
Argent. Nitras,
Bals. Tolu,
Flos. Benzoin,
Oils Cassia,
Cloves,
Peppermint,
Sabinæ,
Anise,
Ricini,
British,
Sulph. Quinine,
Syringes, 6 oz.
10 oz.
16 oz.
Steers' Opodeldoc,
Liquid Opodeldoc,
Gallipots,
Thompson's Eye water,
Harlem Oil,
G. E. Bougeis,
G E stomach tubes,
Lemon Syrup, double refined,
Quicksilver,
Sanford Bark,
Denar. Opium,
Sanguis Dragonis,
Patent Lint,
Manna, flake,
Mortars,
Mace,
Scales and weights,
Spatulas, assorted,
Lee's New London Pills,
Evans' crown lancets
Pearl Sago,
Marble Slabs,
Composition do.
Breast Pipes,
Nipple Shells,
Graduating Glasses,
Glass Funnels,
Magic Matches,
Oil black Pepper,
Solidified Balsam,
Ext. Sarsaparilla,
Jalap,
Nitric Ether,
Vitriolic Ether,

Medicines Chests put up at the shortest notice.

The American Farmer.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by Gideon B. Smith, is published in Baltimore, Md. by I. Irvine Hitchcock, at $5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic as is interesting to them with regard to the current value of their produce.

Contents of No. 33 Vol. 14.

Editorial; Native Grapes; New Food for Hogs; Establishment of a Horticultural Society proposed; Large Potatoes; Large Egg Plant—On the Culture of Rice; Preparation of the Land—Rules for Housing and Preserving Sweet Potatoes—Prangos Hay Plant—Reclaimed Marshes—On the Reciprocal Influence of the Stock and the Graft, by James Mease, M. D.; Letter from William Prince—Isabella Grape, Process of Making into Wine—Sidney Weller on the Cultivation of the Vine; Advantages of Grafts over Cuttings—Henry Perrine on Rearing Poultry in Mexico; curious method of Hatching the Eggs—On the destruction of the Beemoth—Large Ear of Corn—Address of Henry Perrine, United States Consul at Campeachy, to the Intelligent Friends of the Union, on the Importance and Advantage of cultivating Exotic Plants; Premium offered—Advertisements—Prices Current of country Produce in the Baltimore Markets.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view to subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage,) who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

WM. W. POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

THE astonishing success of this medicine and its warm recommendation by physicians of the first eminence in the country, render an advertisement of its effects almost unnecessary. Upwards of two hundred letters, from different quarters of the world, have been received, stating wonderful cases cures in the worst and most terrible diseases to which humanity is subject.

The Catholicon has, in truth, eradicated in almost numberless cases, diseases which have resisted other remedies and the utmost efforts of medical skill and learning.

This medicine is so entirely innocent notwithstanding its great remedial qualities, that the tender infant, the delicate lady, and the man whose frame is diseased or weakened by dissipated habits, may take it, not only with safety, but with confidence of success. Its taste unlike that of common medicines, is agreeable and pleasant; and so far from its interfering with business, vigour is imparted to the whole system. There is no necessity for abstaining from some food in the most inflammatory diseases on the contrary, a generous diet and good living are recommended. Particular directions accompany each bottle. Besides many complaints not here enumerated the Catholicon is a sovereign remedy or specific cure in the following mentioned cases: Diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated sore throat, Debility resulting from dissipation or intemperance, Scrofula or King's Evil, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis in all its stages; Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases of every kind, Piles, &c. &c.

WM. W. POTTER.

No. 228 Arch street 1st door above Ninth, south side.

☞ It is respectfully suggested that those whom the Catholicon has cured of obstinate or malignant diseases, to send statements of their complaints and the number of bottles required to cure them in order that they who are now pining away without any prospect of relief, may likewise partake and "be healed."

Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, for sale by M. RUSSEL, Agent

October 20th. 1830.

Earthenware, China, Glass and Looking-Glasses.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co

IMPORTERS, No. 88, Water-street, offer for sale, a complete and extensive large assortment of GOODS in the above line, free from any Combination or Tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from their Southern friends calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the same, by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and skill and care of our packers.

Merchants who do not wish to visit the City this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, and forwarding them to the subscribers by mail.

T. J. Barrow & Co
88 Water-street, New York.
N. York, Aug. 2.—sept. 8.

State of North-Carolina

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Polly Cartwright vs. Robt. Cartwright. } Petition for Divorce

IN this cause, it appearing satisfactorily to the Court, that the defendant, the said Robert Cartwright does not now reside within this State it is ordered by the Court that publication by advertisement be made in the North Carolina Advocate and Elizabeth City Star, printed in Elizabeth City, for three months, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the said Court to be held at the Court House in Camden County, on the 4th Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and answer the said petition or the matters and things therein charged will be taken pro-confesso and the Court decree according to law of all which the said Defendant is hereby required to take notice.

Test

MAL. W. BOUSHALL, *Clk. S.*

July 21.

RUSSELL

HAS received a beautiful assortment of Glass Toys—also, Sweetmeats, Jellies, Limes, Pine Apple and Citron—also, good chewing tobacco.

Sept. 28.